

we analyzed the data statistically and comparison between results of 3 steps of evaluation was done.

**Result.** Overall mean score of fault at midwifery offices decreased from step 1 ( $5.33 \pm 0.46$ ) to step 2 ( $3.08 \pm 0.33$ ), also it decreased in step 3 ( $1.37 \pm 0.18$ ) and these differences were statistically significant with Repeated Measurement Test ( $p < 0.0001$ ). Also regarding evaluated disobeys of each step in details based on different aspects considered in the standard check list, mean score showed a decrease in step 1 to 3 in these fields: Environmental health, usage of appropriate disinfectant, necessary instruments at midwifery offices and required instruments for emergency delivery ( $p < 0.0001$ ), personal health and having legal license at offices ( $p < 0.03$ ) but in 2 fields it didn't show any significant difference between steps which were, prescription and proper tariff.

**Conclusion.** We should have continuous evaluation to assess the effectiveness and improvement of our educational program. With continuous evaluation, correction of observed defects will be done as soon as possible by appropriate intervention and education. So our medical and health program will be successful.

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## Changes in attitude of Talented Medical Students towards Academic and Social life During the First Year after Entering the University: A Qualitative Study

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**Introduction.** What is the conception of talented students about university and academic and social life? Does this conception change before and after entering the university? How these changes occur and in which direction? Are these changes important? Do the talented students have any solution for academic life problems?

**Method.** In a qualitative study 20 medical talented students were selected. They participated in a face to face and open end interview and described their ideas about academic and social life, before and after entering the university. After finishing each single interview, the verbal words were converted to written words and were shown to the interviewee, then she/he selected some parts of ideas he agreed with.

**Results.** In more aspects of the mentioned topic, students described university; lower than their expectation, except for the information technology system.

**Conclusion.** It seems that the students' view towards university and academic life which is lower than their expectation could disappoint these talented students gradually and leads to their immigration to other countries. Therefore, considering the factors which cause

this low view is one of the priorities of medical education directors and university managers.

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## The study of the knowledge and attitude of the students of YUMS about AIDS in 2001

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**Introduction.** Without debt, after second world war, The AIDS has been the most important disaster for humanity. As our population is young and increasing in knowledge has essential role in prevention of the disease and the young people are the main victims of it, so it is necessary to determine students knowledge and attitude as a symbol of young population to understand their ability in campaign with the AIDS and distinguish appropriate educational programs.

**Methods.** This study has done by cross-sectional method. The study group were 140 of medicine, nursing, obstetric, public health, anaesthesia and operating room students who were studying in their last semester in Y.U.M.S. The information were acquired by a 3-part questionnaire. The first part consists of demographic characteristic, the second part had 30 question about the students knowledge about the disease and the third part had 14 question about attitude. All the information analysed by SPSS.

**Results.** The results showed that the knowledge of students of Y.U.M.S about the disease was in the middle level, and also their knowledge hadn't any noticeable difference according their sex or course of study. Other findings revealed that the student's attitude about AIDS was positive. The main references used in this research were the most of the references using in mass media such as radio, TV, magazines, news papers and educational articles.

**Conclusion.** According to the findings, the knowledge of the medicine students is not in acceptable level and an appropriate program should be designed and whereas their knowledge about AIDS are acquired by mass media, their programs about the disease should be fortified.

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